

Ba/Soc-601 (N)

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(6th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : Soc-601

(Indian Society)

(New Course)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

- 1. Why is India referred to as a land of unity in diversity? Discuss.**

9

Or

What is caste hierarchy? Describe any five features of the caste system prevailing in India.

2+7=9

2. Compare and contrast rural society with that of urban society.

Or

Who are the minorities? State the constitutional provisions for the minorities in India.

2+7=9

3. Discuss the merits and demerits of mixed economy.

Or

What is multiculturalism? Discuss why Indian society is a good example of multiculturalism.

2+7=9

4. Explain the causes of unemployment and the measures taken to solve unemployment problem by the government.

4½+4½=9

Or

Describe the factors behind communalism.

5. Discuss the relationship between tradition and modernity.

Or

What is globalization? Describe the consequences of globalization.

2+7=9

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(6th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : Soc-601

(Indian Society)

(New Course)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. According to Grierson, India has

(a) 189 languages and 544 dialects ()

(b) 179 languages and 544 dialects ()

(c) 178 languages and 544 dialects ()

(d) 169 languages and 544 dialects ()

2. Which of the following is the main feature of caste system?

- (a) Civil and religious disabilities ()
- (b) Distinction in custom, dress and speech ()
- (c) Hierarchy ()
- (d) Privilege enjoyed by different sections of society ()

3. What has changed the face of rural society?

- (a) Breakdown of joint family system ()
- (b) Breakdown of caste system ()
- (c) Social equality ()
- (d) Quicker means of transport and communication ()

4. Which of the following is not a 'weaker section' in India?

- (a) Minorities ()
- (b) Women ()
- (c) Schedule Tribes ()
- (d) Hindus ()

5. Which of the following does not contribute to Agrarian economy?

- (a) Cottage industry ()
- (b) Animal husbandry ()
- (c) Availability of better equipment ()
- (d) Private moneylending practice ()

6. Separation of religion from the State means

- (a) socialism ()
- (b) democracy ()
- (c) secularism ()
- (d) All of the above ()

7. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi ()
- (b) Indira Gandhi ()
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose ()

8. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?

- (a) Religion is taken as the basis of nation ()
- (b) When one religion is discriminated against other ()
- (c) State has no official religion ()
- (d) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another ()

9. Modernization depends primarily on

- (a) the introduction of technology and knowledge required for it ()
- (b) increased levels of education ()
- (c) development of transport and communication ()
- (d) All of the above ()

10. One major factor that has stimulated the globalization process is

- (a) effective utilization of resources ()
- (b) increase in income and wealth ()
- (c) willingness to cooperate ()
- (d) rapid improvement in technology ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Caste is a class somewhat strictly hereditary.

(T / F)

2. Article 29 of the Constitution protects the interests of minorities.

(T / F)

3. The concept of disguised unemployment was developed by John Robinson.

(T / F)

4. The book, *Indian Society* is written by M. N. Srinivas.

(T / F)

5. Tradition and modernity are two edges of continuity.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Write short answers on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. What do you understand by diversity?

2. State two safeguards provided to the weaker section in the Constitution of India.

3. What is religious pluralism?

4. What is an agrarian economy?

5. Discuss two problems of poverty.

6. Define secularism.

7. Describe the positive impact of globalization.

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(6th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(Honours)

Paper : Soc-602

(Urban Sociology)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. (a) Describe the origin and development of urban Sociology in India. 14

Or

- (b) Discuss the scope of urban Sociology. 14

2. (a) Explain the major models followed in the growth of Western cities. 14

Or

- (b) Describe the trend of cities growth in India. 14

3. (a) Describe the characteristics of urban social structure. 10

Or

- (b) Indian society is a complex set of rural and urban traits. Explain. 10

4. (a) Discuss the working system of various civic bodies in the metropolitan cities. 10

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of Municipalities in urban India. 10

5. (a) Examine the various programmes included under the Indian Welfare and Security Measures. 10

Or

- (b) Point out the emerging issues and challenges in urban India. Suggest measures to tackle the problems. 10+4=14

2019
(6th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

(Honours)

Paper : SOC-604

(**Sociology of Tribal Society**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. What do you understand by the term "tribe"?
Explain how the concept of tribe emerged in
India. 4+10=14

Or

Discuss in detail on the distinctive features
of tribe. 14

2. Discuss the distribution and concentration of
tribal people in India. 14

Or

Write an essay on tribal religion.

3. What is shifting cultivation? Discuss how shifting cultivation plays an important role in tribal economy. 4+10=14

Or

What is terrace cultivation? Bring out the advantages of terrace cultivation in the context of tribal economy. 4+10=14

4. "Tribal people are mostly illiterate." Elucidate. 14

Or

"Land alienation is one of the main problems of Indian tribes." Discuss.

5. "Modern education has been the most important factor that has brought about change among the tribal communities in India." Critically discuss. 14

Or

"The gap between the rich and the poor among the tribes in India is becoming more visible because of the emerging class system." Explain.
